Human Events YOUR WASHINGTON SERVICE

Vol. XVIII, No. 32 August 11, 1961 Section I — News

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GOP at Cross-Roads: The Editor and Publisher of HUMAN EVENTS, after a coast-to-coast tour of the nation, finds a Republican party in true resurgence—as the image of JFK weakens. The GOP seems, however, to be an organization unsure of its course, mainly because it's uncertain as to its leader. Nixon? Goldwater? Rockefeller?

Rockefeller—the threat. The pros—and at this stage, years before '64—assume Rocky will sweep New York for re-election as governor, with a resultant strong position to amass sufficient delegates for 1964. Additionally, the boys in the back room warn that the Rockefeller organization is today busy nailing down delegates all over. Alabama and Georgia, they say, are already claimed by the traditional Rockefeller network of "interests." Similar efforts are reportedly successful in California.

Nixon—He's now in a "to-be-or-not-to-be" frame of mind, can't decide whether or not to run for the governorship of California. The pros solemnly warn him that he must take this spot as an essential for getting the GOP nod in '64. Polls suggest he could beat Governor Edmund "Pat" Brown. But battling for the Sacramento job would take 95% of his time —leaving little for exerting leadership in international and national affairs (which Nixon prefers to do).

Goldwater—Make no mistake about it—the heart of the GOP is with the Arizonan, but, with the pros in the saddle during this early phase, considerations other than a crusade for conservatism prevail. No doubt about it—the pros aren't enthusiastic for Rocky nor for Nixon. The latter's handling of last fall's campaign leaves a big question mark in their minds about Dick. The very liberal caste of the New Yorker worries them.

Some of them—running their fingers through their hair—speculate on a union of Nixon and Goldwater followers to stop Rocky at the convention.

Why aren't they all out for the Arizona man? Well, they know what blocs of delegates are worth in a convention. They think of Nixon with the big California bloc, Rocky with the big New York bloc. Arizona hasn't much of a package of delegates. They realize that Goldwater is coming up very rapidly, that he touches the very marrow of the party rank and file.

But one remarked: "He's got the field to himself now, but can he maintain his rise if one of the others looms up strongly? He shoots well from the hip now, but how will he look later when he runs into specific opposition and has to go on record in details?" One professional, obviously a well-wisher, said: "Barry has to build up a staff of at least five top technicians—as large as Rocky's—to grapple with the long pull to the finish line three years hence. He hasn't got it now. It's essential."

However, pros are often myopic. When you talk to rank and filers, demands for the Arizonan predominate. Then you put it to the pros this way: "The country's leaning to conservatism. For the first time, you've got a potential candidate who can tap that reservoir of feeling. And for the first time, you've got a man who's Right Wing and at the same time has a remarkably popular personality. Taft didn't have it—nor does Nixon." That is the kind of language that makes the pros very thoughtful.

Action on Cuba Demanded: Spurred by the second hi-jacking of an American plane last week, Senate GOP leader Everett Dirksen remarked that the US lost an opportunity when it failed to serve an ultimatum on Cuba after seizure of the Eastern Airlines craft the week before. Military circles in the Capital add that this plane seizure offered an excuse—which would be recognized as justifiable morally and legally among the family of nations (particularly among the OAS)—for moving militarily against Castro. Thus we could have legitimately eliminated this Red threat in the Western Hemisphere.

General A. C. Wedemeyer, wartime US commander in China, stated to HUMAN EVENTS last week that this new blunder—this failure to take advantage of an opportunity offered—emphasized the grave weakness of our diplomatic and military planning setup today. Wedemeyer speaks with authority for early in World War II and after the war he served as Chief Planner in the War Department (now part of the Department of Defense). He terms the present Administration policy as "playing it by ear" and says that consequently our officials, caught unprepared by Red acts of provocation, fumble situations which might otherwise be handled to US advantage. He says the government should chart in advance just what we should do if Red provocations develop under various sets of conditions and in various key areas of the world. This precaution would ensure that immediate and effective action would follow.

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China Front: Nationalist China's Vice President Chen Cheng has left the United States' shores after a three-day visit with the President with nothing but a hatful of bromides and meaningless statements. Despite press puffs on how well the two men got along, there apparently has been no real meeting of the minds between Washington and Taipei on the subjects of Outer Mongolia and Red China.

The joint communique issued by Kennedy and Vice President Cheng indicated that the United States would still push for United Nations admission of Soviet puppet Outer Mongolia, since Russia, presumably, would then allow the African state of Mauretania to come into the UN. To many on Capitol Hill, the US is once again allowing itself to be blackmailed.

Cheng, himself, was so irate at our position he felt compelled to tell the American public before the National Press Club that Nationalist China would veto Outer Mongolia's proposed admission to the UN under any and all circumstances.

The Chinese Vice President, it also seems, has not been able to get wholehearted support from the New Frontier in opposition to a seat for Red China in the UN. The Administration, for example, has said it will not fight to keep debate on Red China's admission off the UN agenda as it has since 1950.

The Administration's soft posture on this question has stirred quick action in Congress. Just recently the Senate unanimously passed a resolution saying it was Congress' intention to keep Red China out of the UN. A similar resolution is expected to be passed in the House. Moreover, Congressman John Bell Williams (D.-Miss.) has announced he will offer an amendment to the foreign aid bill which would end all United States economic aid to any country whose "mission to the United Nations voted to admit Red China"—a reasonably hopeful way to keep wavering UN members in line.

GOP Irregulars: Republican mavericks have given President Kennedy ten Senate and six House victories, according to figures recently compiled by *Congressional Quarterly.*

On sixteen key votes, enough GOP members have deserted their leadership to give Kennedy victory. The six House votes included packing of the Rules Committee, the emergency feed grains program, minimum wage extension, depressed areas bill and extension of the ten per cent travel tax. The Senate votes included unemployment compensation, minimum wage, amendment of the Battle Act and the omnibus housing bill.

Worst Senate offender was Jacob Javits of New York, who voted with the Administration ten out of ten. New Jersey's Clifford Case was nine for nine, missing one vote (on which he was paired for the Administration position).

California's Thomas Kuchel, the party whip, voted with JFK on six occasions, something which has greatly angered party leaders.

On the House side, eight GOP Congressmen's votes helped give the Administration victory on four issues. They were: Corbett, Pennsylvania; Fulton, Pennsylvania; Halpern, New York; Lindsay, New York; Merrow, New Hampshire; O'Konski, Wisconsin; Scranton, Pennsylvania; and Seely-Brown, Connecticut.

Soporific Film: "Dull." "Aimed at my 10 year old." "No punch"—these were some of the many pungent descriptions by viewers of a recent showing of a Pentagon film called "The Challenge of Ideas," made by the Army Pictorial Center.

The new film, chiefly narrated by United States Information Agency head Edward R. Murrow, has been depicted by Defense Department officials as a substitute for the controversial films, "Operation Abolition" and "Communism on the Map." The Defense Department issued an order on March 10 stating the military services could no longer use these films in educating the troops.

"The Challenge of Ideas" viewers whom HUMAN EVENTS *canvassed claim that the picture—which cost the Defense Department* $25,000*—in no way shows the horrors of communism, nor does it detail the operation of the Red conspiracy as it was said this film would do. Senator Strom Thurmond (D.-S.C.) charged that the picture was "namby-pamby."*

"While it should inspire one against communism," said a person who had seen it, "the movie mainly consists of Murrow and film stars such as Helen Hayes indulging in platitudes."

Kennedy Judgeships: "This White House pressure is unbelievable. We are told that unless we go down the line for the President we won't receive the slightest consideration when it comes to those judgeships." So declared a leading Southern Democrat last week as the President stepped up his campaign to implement the programs of the New Frontier.

With some one hundred judgeships to dispense, the Chief Executive is playing partisan politics with a vengeance.

Take the five lawyers the President will name to vacancies in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Picked by the Philadelphia boss, William J. Green, Jr., the five are all veteran Democratic wheelhorses.

One, Joseph Lord, successfully defended Green in a Federal court two years ago when the Congressman was on trial for conspiracy. Abraham Free-

CHARLES E. SEGSTROM, Pastor, First Baptist Church, Baker, Montana: "HUMAN EVENTS positions one to convey intelligent information on to others who little realize what events are being multiplied to jeopardize the safety of individual and nation."

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man has been a close personal friend and political ally of Green's. So has Councilman Alfred Luongo of Philadelphia.

Thomas Noonon and Stanley Jackubowski are both Democratic politicians; the latter heads up his party's Nationalities Division.

The Wink Story: In Section II, pages 511 through 514 of this issue of HUMAN EVENTS, there is a story entitled "Restoration of a Ghost Town." It is the story of Federal grants and loans totaling $2 million to Wink, Texas, a village of 1,863 people—which had a 20,000 population in the late 1920's after the discovery of oil.

That section contains stories and information supplied us by the Houston *Chronicle*. Dave Sclair of the Fort Worth *Star Telegram* went to Wink and made a report to his newspaper. Three paragraphs from his report follow:

"Wink residents express varied opinions.

"As one man put it, 'I'm glad the thing has gone over. It gives me a chance to sell my property at a price I never could have obtained otherwise.'

"Many appear worried that once the business men in the city—there are about 30 going concerns, of which 15 are scheduled for relocation—are paid, they simply will pack up and leave."

In other words, a large part of the Federal government money may be used to bail out local property owners.

• Land speculators also appear headed for enormous profits as a result of the JFK land reform program in South America. Reports come to us that some of the land owners down there—and the land speculators—are enthusiastic. They expect to get more for their land than they ever dreamed. Whether in the United States or abroad, "Federal" money has become a source of enrichment to the few.

Capitol Camera: In a speech before the Southern Industrial Relations Conference, Senator Barry Goldwater (R.-Ariz.) called the gross national product—supposedly the nation's total output of goods and services—"the gross national lie." He described the GNP statistic as "full of duplications and inaccuracies" which make it a "complete fallacy" when used to measure economic growth from year to year. Administration economists offer this figure to "fortify and excuse their case for more government spending and additional deficit financing," he said.

• *It's published that, despite their obvious dislikes for one another, Walter Reuther and Jimmy Hoffa are arranging a peace pact—object being to get the Teamsters back into the AFL-CIO and to get rid of George Meany as head of the labor federation.*

• A HUMAN EVENTS editor asked just-retired Chief of Naval Operations Arleigh Burke at his National Press Club speech last week whether he thought military officers should inform their men regarding the dangers of communism. Answered Burke, "It's interesting to hear some of the tough questions you reporters think up, but let me give a flat and unequivocal yes." Many newsmen detected a thinly-veiled Burke criticism of the New Frontier's conduct of foreign policy when he stated that "our words are beautiful words, trailing off into inaction."

• *A Cincinnati group has been formed to urge Congressman Gordon Scherer (R.-Ohio) to reconsider his decision to retire to private law practice after this term. Scherer is the ranking Republican on the House Committee on Un-American Activities and it is reported that retiring Chairman Francis Walter (D.-Pa.) is most unhappy about Scherer's decision. Many feel that a flood of mail asking Scherer to reconsider could make him decide to stay in Congress and with HCUA.*

• A nationwide public education program on reform of the Electoral College is being undertaken by a special committee of the American Good Goverment Society. Former Texas Congressman Ed Gossett, president of the Society, told HUMAN EVENTS last week: "A recent survey showed that 34 per cent of those questioned thought the Electoral College is a school for children of members of Congress. It is our hope that this educational program will bring about a clear understanding of the present system, and why and how it should be changed. Former Presidents Hoover, Truman and Eisenhower all favor a constructive change in the electoral system by constitutional amendment."

Not Merely Gossip: The society pages of the Washington *Post* and Washington *Star* often present illuminating glimpses of official Washington which do not receive wide press coverage. An example is this item in the July 30 *Sunday Star*, which quotes a foreign diplomat in this fashion:

"This new crop we can't talk to. They don't listen. All they do is lecture us . . . . I am talking about the ex-professors attached to the White House or the State Department.

"Perhaps because they've been accustomed to doing the talking while their students listened, so they now lecture us."

The diplomat added, carefully, that he was having no trouble getting his ideas over to the career men in the government.

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Behind the Fulbright Memorandum

By Allan Ryskind

THE NOW FAMOUS Fulbright memorandum calling for a silencing of outspoken military personnel and an end to instruction of the military by certain civilian groups is one of the most extraordinary documents that the Capital has had to bear witness to in recent times. It is not only filled with "smear . . . innuendo . . . and unsubstantiated allegations," as Senator J. Strom Thurmond charged from the Senate floor last week. It is a brazen attempt by liberal elements of the New Frontier, the very persons who wax so eloquently about the guarantee of free speech in the First Amendment, to muzzle all those who disagree with the liberals' own particular interpretation of how to meet the Communist menace.

One only needs to read the document to see how true this is. The Fulbright memorandum is not basically an attack against so-called "right-wing extremists." Its central targets are, rather, such scholarly and informational groups as the Foreign Policy Research Institute of Pennsylvania, the Institute of American Strategy and its publication, *American Strategy for the Nuclear Age*, and such noted scholars as Dr. Richard L. Walker.

Perhaps its most central target is a 1958 directive of the National Security Council, the top strategic advisory panel to the President, which called for making use of military personnel and facilities to arouse the public "to the menace of the cold war."

The Fulbright document scores the National Security Council directive. It declares the policy of using military men to arouse the public is in "basic error." Military personnel, the document charges, do not have the "necessarily broad background which would enable them to 'relate' the various aspects of the cold war effort, one to another." In brief, suggests the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, an Admiral like Arleigh Burke, or a General like Douglas MacArthur is, presumably, less capable of understanding the global menace than an ex-huckster like Chester Bowles or a left-wing Harvard professor like Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.

"Fundamentally," the memorandum continues, "it is believed that the American people have little, if any, need to be 'alerted to the menace of the cold war.'" Alerting the people is dangerous doctrine, according to Fulbright, for the "principal problem of leadership will be, if it is not already, to restrain the desire of the people to 'hit the Communists with everything we've got, particularly if there are more Cubas and Laos (*sic*).'"

What the Senator is really saying is that he does not think the military or other individuals should alert the American people to a doctrine which Fulbright himself opposes. It was the Arkansas Senator, one may recall, who totally opposed our intervention in Cuba and who greatly influenced the President's decision to call off American air support. If President Kennedy had paid more attention to the military and had hit Castro with even a small part of our Air Force, Castro would no longer occupy Cuba and communism would have suffered a severe defeat.

The Fulbright document also lashes out against the implementation of the National Security Council's directive which has resulted in programs for military personnel in which "extremely radical right-wing speakers and/or materials" were allegedly used. Yet the supplements to the memorandum, which supposedly document this charge, suggest that Fulbright believes just about anybody is an extreme right winger.

The memorandum points out that among those people who spoke before military gatherings were such individuals as Herbert Philbrick, an undercover agent for the FBI who is author of the book I Led Three Lives; *Robert Morris, who was formerly a counsel to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee; and a recognized scholar on China, Professor Richard L. Walker, who often writes for the* New Leader, *which bends philosophically toward the New Deal.*

WHAT THE DOCUMENT omits, however, are the many speakers of liberal persuasion who have spoken before some of these military seminars the memorandum refers to. The Foreign Policy Research Institute and the Institute for American Strategy, both of which come under attack by Fulbright, arranged summer seminars for reserve officers at the National War College in Washington in both 1959 and 1960. Liberals as well as conservatives were invited as speakers.

Some of the liberals were: Charles "Chip" Bohlen, an adviser to Roosevelt at Yalta, Senator Paul Douglas (D.-Ill.), Professor Hans Morgenthau, a regular contributor to the liberal *New Republic*, and Dean Acheson, Secretary of State under Truman. Fulbright has no objection to these speakers. His point seems to be that all of the speakers should be of this species. No conservatives. The trouble with the FPRI and the IAS apparently is that they thought all varieties of scholarly opinion should be presented to the reserve officers. Yet the memorandum suggests that the National War College should sever relations with the FPRI and the IAS since the "relationship" may give "one particularly aggressive view a more direct and commanding influence upon military and civilian conceptions of strategy than is desirable."

One of the most curious charges is the memorandum's attack against *American Strategy for the Nuclear Age* which has been published by the Institute for American Strategy. The document charges that this book, "prepared and disseminated by private organizations with close military connections, . . . is by no means representative of the President's announced strategy for the nuclear age." One can only say if it is not "representative" of the President's announced strategy, President Kennedy has been saying something different to Senator Fulbright than to the rest of us.

The contributors, alone, many of them currently advising the President, should refute this miraculous charge. Dr. Henry Kissinger, now an adviser to Kennedy, Dean Acheson, also a Presidential adviser, Hanson W. Baldwin of the New York Times, and Lt. General Arthur G. Trudeau, the Department of the Army's Chief of Research and Development, are just a few of those who have contributed to this book.

A scant briefing shows the book advocates a build up of nuclear weapons, conventional weapons, civil defense, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Does the Senator suggest this is contrary to what the President calls for? True, it does not call for recognition of Red China, as Senator Fulbright has suggested in the past, nor does it criticize the President's attitude on Berlin, which Fulbright has done on a national TV program. Yet neither does the book suggest that Senator Fulbright should be silenced for expressing opposition to the President's announced policy.

The crucial point regarding the Fulbright document, besides its misrepresentations, is that it recommends silencing of voices that do not agree with the Fulbright viewpoint. This, by itself, would be no cause for worry if it were not for the fact that the privately prepared memorandum, sent to the White House and the Pentagon in June, largely influenced a Defense Department directive of July 10 which gives the Defense Department broader powers to gag all those who do not conform to the exact whim of those persons in the Pentagon who will enforce the directive. What worries many here on Capitol Hill is that those who do enforce the directive will be sympathetic with the philosophy of J. William Fulbright, Democrat from Arkansas.

Attention Arkansas Voters!

An editorial in the New York *Daily News*

Senator J. W. Fulbright on a TV show July 30 remarked that the Western Allies might well negotiate with Khrushchev on some way to stop the mass exodus of East Germans from their Red hell via West Berlin.

FULBRIGHT

Thus, the Arkansas Democrat and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee proposes to give aid and comfort to slave-driver Khrushchev, and to cancel the best single advertisement the free world has of the horrors of Communism as contrasted with the blessings of freedom.

We hope Fulbright's fellow Arkansans will remember this and numerous other appeasement gestures on his part when he tries for reelection next year.

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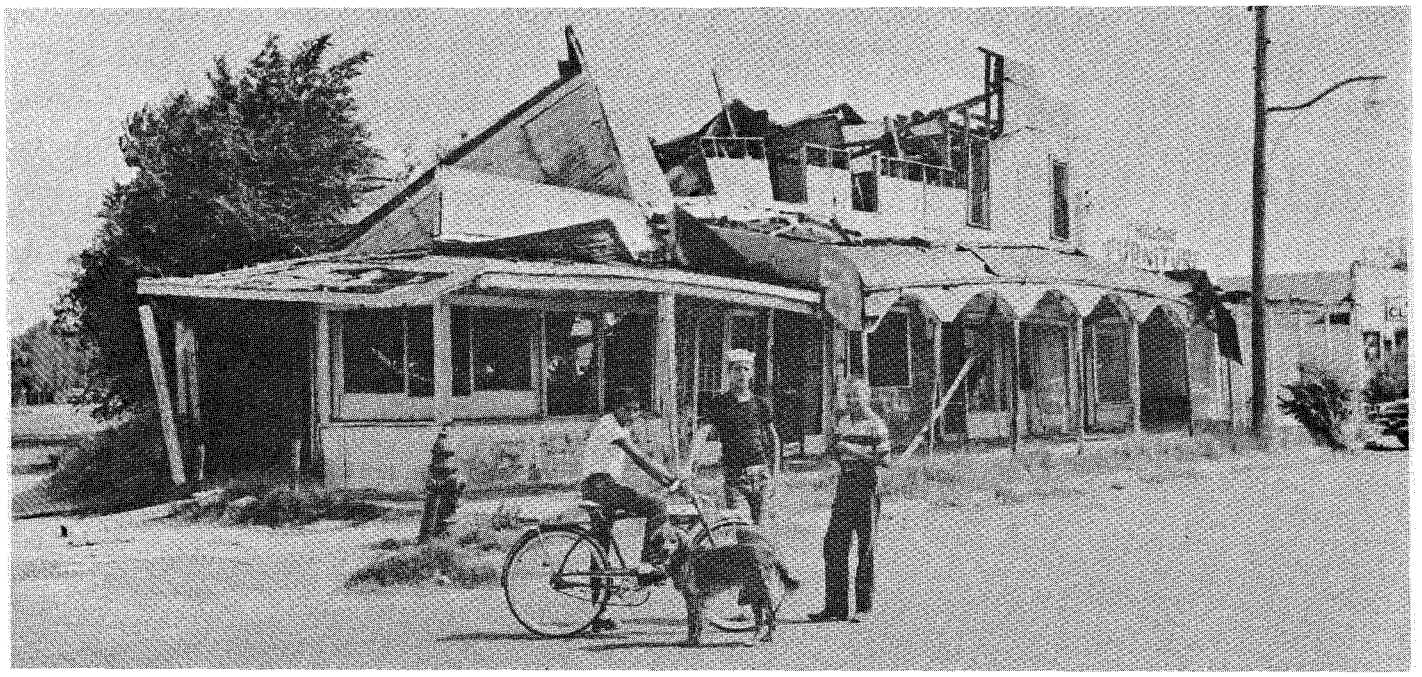
HUMAN EVENTS

August 11, 1961

$2 Million Project

Restoration of a Ghost Town

An editorial from the Houston Chronicle



A VIEW OF THE "POOR" SIDE OF WINK'S DOWNTOWN BUSINESS DISTRICT
Youngsters Use Vacant Buildings for Play; They'll Be Torn Down, Replaced

THE urban renewal project for the little town of Wink shows that our federal government is so interested in individuals and their problems that it ignores economics.

The Urban Renewal Administration of the federal Housing and Home agency is giving Wink $891,868 and lending it $1,034,758 at the usual low rate of interest.

With this almost $2 million land will be purchased, half the structures in the town will be razed, and new water, sewage and street facilities provided. Included is a 24-unit public housing project costing $211,000, or about $9000 a unit.

From that point the townspeople are to buy back part of the land and build new homes, stores and industrial plants. *The catch is that there is no water for industry.*

It would appear to reduce the whole conception of urban renewal to an absurdity when a little ghost town on the arid plains of far West Texas is handed $2 million with which to rejuvenate itself.

WINK was a tiny village, a trading post for a thinly-inhabited ranching area, when the Winkler County oil field was discovered in 1927. During the boom that followed its population zoomed to a reported 20,000. But long ago the boom departed; oil production declined and only a few hands are required to service the remaining wells. Today the population is 1863, obviously more than is justified considering the fact that the whole 887-square mile county has only 13,662 people of which the county seat alone, Kermit, has 10,465 residents.

Is the restoration of a ghost town with little reason for existing a matter of sentimentality or bureaucratic blundering?

ONE can appreciate the point of view of those citizens of Wink who wish to stay there. Sure, they'd like to have all those tumble-down shacks, inhabited only by the fauna of the desert, cleared away and a nice new, modern town of 1863 persons put in their place.

But is it good business for the nation? Under the theory followed at Wink every little rundown town in the country could qualify for a few millions of federal aid—not to mention, of course, the solid square miles of blighted slums that are the curse of our big cities and which are the primary target of the urban renewal program.

How many dying mill towns in New England, languishing coal mine towns in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, somnolent villages through the eroded soil regions of the South, mining ghost towns of the West need "urban renewal" as much as Wink does? At, say, $2 million apiece, how many billions would that cost?

AT $1034 per resident, the amount of the Wink loan and grant, Houston would qualify for almost a billion federal aid—$969,118,446 to be exact. How much for all the cities of the nation? More than $100 billion? At the current rate of appropriation of urban renewal funds the job would never be completed.

This fantastic project may do some good in the long run. It may point up for Congress the whole problem of urban renewal and cause a reassessment of the program.

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Uncle Sam Playing Santa To Once Oil-Wealthy Wink

UNCLE Sam is playing Santa Claus to an empty-stocking town on the dusty plains of West Texas. Once an oil-rich boom town with 20,000 persons, the town of Wink, in Winkler County near the border of New Mexico, has clung to life stubbornly, like the clumps of tumbleweed cling to the wind-swept earth and rock in the area.

Sweeping aside the cobwebs of stagnation, holding back the ghosts that creaked through empty wood and tin buildings, the town leaders called on the federal government for help.

And the federal government, using taxpayers' money, answered the call of tiny Wink (population: 1863). Federal aid already received or promised totals $1034 for each person in the tiny town.

With the help of the federal government, half the town will be rebuilt within three years and the rest of the town will be rebuilt during the next four years.

"We're beginning all over again to rebuild this town," said mayor E. E. Brackens. "It will be as if this present town never existed."

The rebuilding is being done through the Urban Renewal Administration of the Federal Housing and Home Agency. To date the agency has given the town $427,451 for the job.

Hit Jack Pot

But Wink hit the jack pot a month ago when telegrams came from Washington notifying its leaders that the government had approved a loan of $1,034,758 to the town. This will be backed up by an outright grant of $891,868.

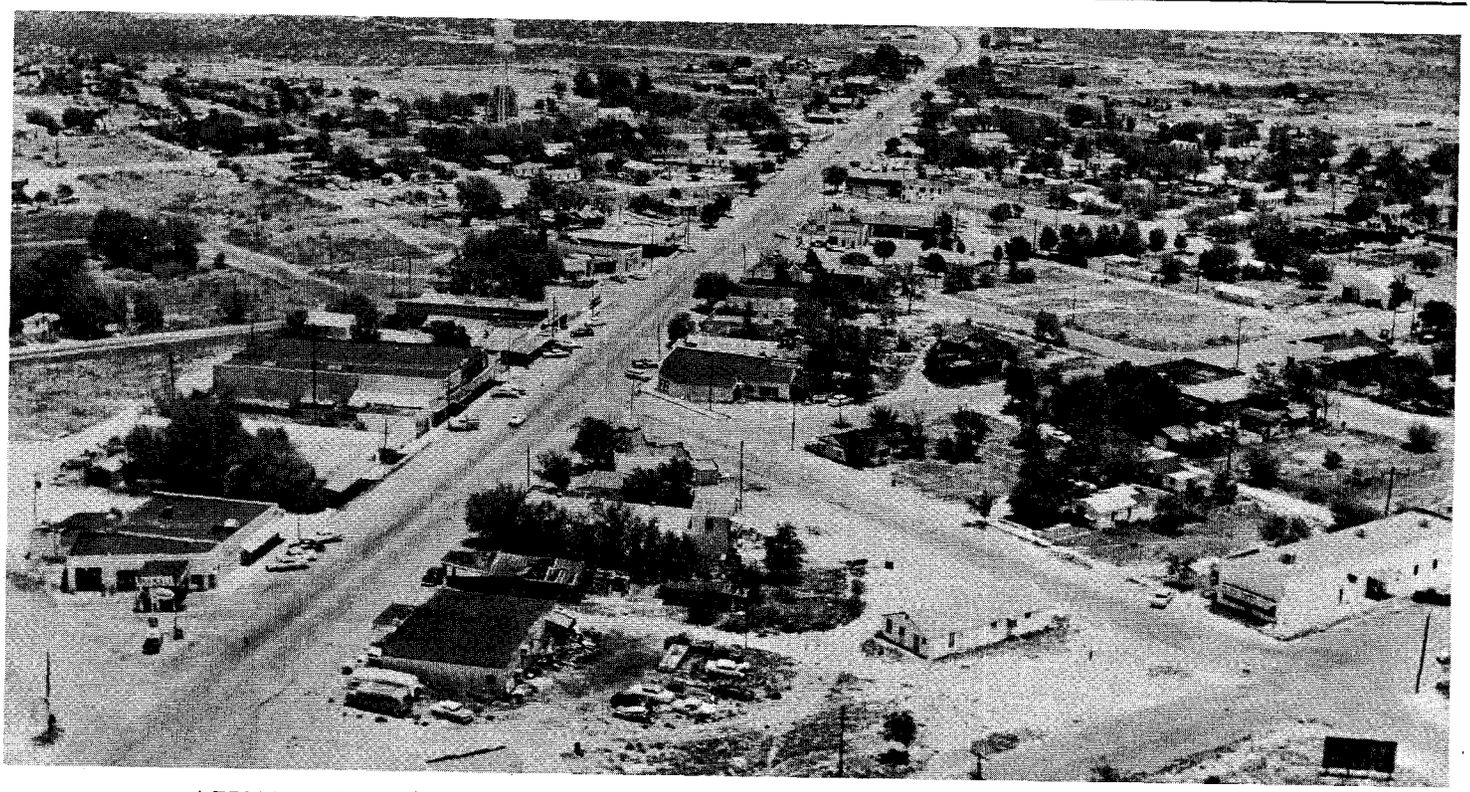
The telegrams came from Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson and William Sayton, director of the Urban Renewal Administration. The money given or guaranteed by the federal government will be used to buy and clear half of the town of the buildings now standing. After the land is cleared—and new water and sewage facilities and streets are built—what is now the downtown section will be sold for business purposes, shopping centers, a supermarket and limited-size office buildings. New homes and buildings are planned around the downtown area.

These homes and businesses also will be financed between appropriate government agencies and individuals who want to build. But Wink has had great difficulty getting investors to come into the town in the past, and one of the causes has been the inability of the city to furnish enough water to attract industry.

The federal government has notified town leaders that the Federal Housing Agency and the small business Administration are ready to help with loans to get the town going again.

Mayor Brackens and Don McBee, 28-year-old director of the local urban renewal agency set up by the townspeople under state law, estimate that the cost of the renewal project will be about $1,384,000—in a town where the total property value is estimated at $2,518,362.

Wink is getting help because it is considered a "blight area"—an area in which at least 20 per cent of the struc-



AERIAL VIEW OF WINK—TO BE REBUILT WITH FEDERAL GRANT AND LOAN
Business District Surrounded by Rundown Houses; Fields of Tumbleweed Beyond

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tures are substandard. Robert Robinson of Fort Worth, regional director of the Urban Renewal Administration, said that 221 of the 401 buildings in the area of Wink to be renewed are substandard—or 55 per cent.

Few Brick Buildings

There are only a handful of brick buildings in the town. The others are made of wood or tin, nailed to two-by-fours and sealed with cardboard.

Businesses that once flourished are dying or dead. The tumbleweed grows on the lawns and rolls down the main streets.

Mayor Brackens lived in Wink when it was a thriving town of 20,000 people. But he has seen most of them drift away like the oil that slowed to a trickle and then played out.

That oil once made Wink one of Texas' richest little towns. But when the oil was gone, the money left, and the people followed it. By 1958, the town was left with about 500 able-bodied men who worked full or part-time.

McBee and Brackens are confident that the federal government's urban renewal funds will save Wink. "It almost knocked me dead when we got the money approved," said the 69-year old mayor, who owns a hotel and serves as the town father for no pay.

It was his idea, three years ago, that got the town started on its campaign for federal help. Unable to get enough money into the town from loans to build again, he and other leaders turned to their congressman, J. T. Rutherford, from nearby Odessa, who helped them get funds to finance a study to see if urban renewal was feasible.

The moving force in making the urban renewal study was McBee, a native of Wink who was a football star at the local high school. He not only helped to get the government to approve the renewal project, but he got the government to agree to let him make a further study —at government expense—to see what can be done about the other half of the town. As director of the local renewal agency, McBee draws a salary of $600 a month—paid to him out of the URA grant.

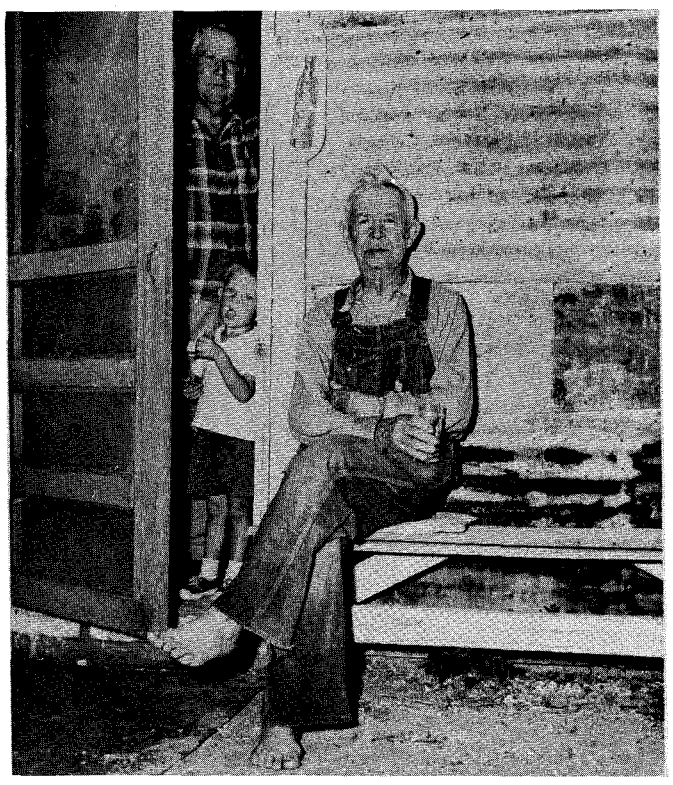
Other town leaders are not so sure that Wink has a future with a new face.

Raymond Garr, vice-president of Winkler County State Bank, said: "Wink may always be the way it is now, even with the money. But I guess we can hope. There is a possibility they will clear the town and then no one will want to live there."

McBee admitted that once people get money from the government as the local agency buys the land "they might go elsewhere."

"We have no guarantee that people will want to buy their land back. But after all, they'll get it back for not much more than the money they will get for it," he said. "I don't know what will happen. But I hope people stay."

C. P. Lauglin, chairman of the newly-formed zoning board and owner of the town's drugstore, hardware store and laundry, said: "There might not even be a good excuse for Wink to be here. But we love the town and we'd like to see her boom again."



HE'LL GET NEW PLACE TO LIVE—W. H. Steen, 82, sits on a wooden bench in front of his four-room house in Wink. The house is built of rusty tin nailed to decaying studs. It is lined with cardboard. Relatives stand in the doorway. The Steen family will be among the first families moved into temporary housing—duplex units now under construction. He expects to move some time in October.

McBee and Brackens have pinned their hopes for the rebirth of the town on new ordinances "we needed when the town first got started."

The first awakening of what may be a new spirit was noted by McBee.

He pointed to several new, well-built homes which have gone up in the last three years in and around Wink.

"Before we began the urban renewal study, people here had the money to pay on building loans, but no one anywhere in the state would lend us the money," McBee said.

U.S. Money Sought By Nearby Towns

Seeing how easy it is to get federal funds to rebuild a ghost town, leaders in two small towns near Wink have already applied to the U.S. government for financing of similar projects.

The tiny village of Barstow (population 707) asked for money to conduct a survey which would determine whether or not it was eligible for urban renewal funds. The request was turned down.

But Stanton (population 2228) has received a $35,000 loan for such a survey. The study was begun in February 1960 and will be completed early next year. If it qualifies, Stanton is expected to receive a grant of about $224,000 plus loans which have not yet been estimated.

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Lyndon Pulled The Strings

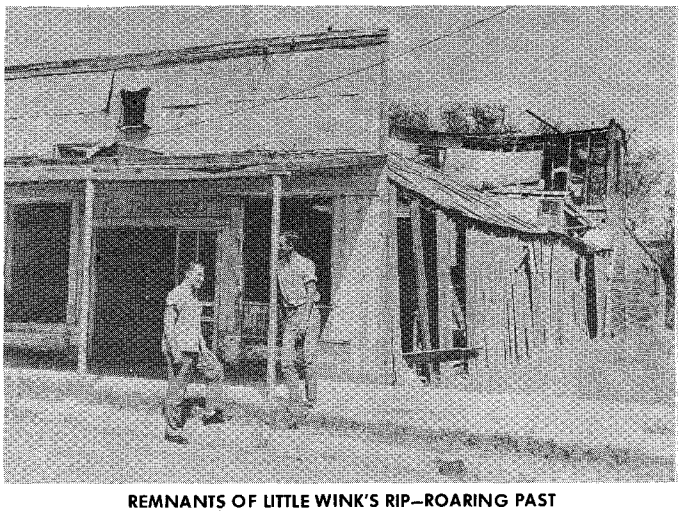
By Fulton Lewis, Jr.

THE title on the door reads "Vice-President of the United States," but Lyndon Baines Johnson has not forgotten the folks back home.

The former Texas Senator pulled the strings recently and in no time at all each man, woman and child in the little town of Wink, Texas, had received a grant of $478 from Uncle Sam.

When Johnson heard that the residents of Wink were not receiving as much in Federal urban renewal funds as they wanted, he got in touch with Robert C. Weaver, Housing and Home Finance Administrator.

Weaver stamped the Wink project "priority attention" and approval for the grant was rushed through a month ago.



REMNANTS OF LITTLE WINK'S RIP–ROARING PAST
The Texas Club Once Was Oil Workers' Playground

To date the West Texas town (population 1,863) has received $427,451 from the urban renewal bureaucrats. Johnson's assistance helped Wink receive a "loan" of $1,034,758, to be backed up by an outright grant of $891,868.

This means that Federal aid already received or promised totals $1,034 for every soul in Wink, once an oil rich city of 20,000 that now qualifies as a full-fledged ghost town.

GRANDIOSE plans have been approved for Wink, and the rebuilding project means that 72 families will be moved from their homes. The government has partially solved the problem of where to put these people by giving the town $211,000 for a 24-unit public housing project to be occupied by 24 families.

In addition to the $211,000 for housing, Uncle Sam has given the town $144,000 to set up an urban renewal agency and another $72,451 to conduct the study which established Wink's eligibility for the government loan and grant.

Wink is only one of 18 Texas towns to have been showered with urban renewal funds. They have received more than $19 million from the Federal government. In contrast, the state's two largest cities, Dallas and Houston, have received virtually nothing.

Wink liquor store owner Dick Strawn is in the town minority when he voices his opposition to the project:

"I think it is one of the most un-American things that's ever been hatched up, myself. The government's got all the business it can attend to. This giving and giving and giving has to end."

His fellow Americans, smarting under an $80 billion annual budget might be inclined to agree.

Articles on pages 512 *through* 514 *of this section are reprinted with permission from news stories in the* Houston Chronicle. *Fulton Lewis, Jr. wishes to credit the* Chronicle *for some of the information used in his column. All photos in this section are by Chester Rogers of the* Chronicle.

Italy, Tex., Doing Fine Without Federal Aid

Three months ago the little North Texas town of Italy scorned federal aid after a tornado nearly flattened it. And today Italy, Texas, is doing just fine, reports the editor of its newspaper, the News Herald.

"You'd have to have a guide to find any evidence of damage," editor Russell Bryan boasts proudly. "The stores all have new fronts and the old bank will be moving into new quarters right soon. It'll be the first new building on Main Street since 1925."

Town fathers rejected Democratic Congressman Olin Teague's offer to seek federal disaster relief with this telegram from editor Bryan:

"City council authorizes me to thank you for offer of federal disaster funds. We feel the federal treasury is in worse shape than Italy and suggest that any allocation set up for Italy be applied to the national debt."

The town is building on its own steam. Bryan said folks from all over the United States sent in contributions totaling $1900 after reading of Italy's independent stand against government aid. "The money is still in the city council treasury," Bryan said. "No one has asked for a penny of it."

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HUMAN EVENTS
--- COMMENTARY ---

Attempts are being made to eliminate competition from the lives of our young people . . . this is a mistake, for competition sharpens our wits and makes us perform better.
—Congressman Walter L. McVey (R.-Kans.)

Vol. XVIII, No. 32 — Section III August 11, 1961

Building Code Graft

By Paul Harvey

THE MOST COMMON building material is steal! That indictment, recently published by the *Wall Street Journal,* spotlighted a traffic in boodle which is adding extra millions of dollars per year to construction costs in New York City. Subsequent investigation indicates that Americans are paying under-the-table *in every state.*

"In Chicago it may be possible for a contractor to refuse to grease anyone's palm, but it's not profitable."

Who gets paid off? It goes like this:

Months before you begin to build, you want a building permit. Your architect files a set of plans with the Buildings Department. They are given to an examiner.

You may wait two to four months, then learn that your plans have been "disapproved" on some technicality. Most cities have ancient, cumbersome building codes, vaguely worded. Technical violations are easy to "interpret."

You may be required to submit your plans again and again. Or they may get "lost." Thus, after enough of these frustrations, you give up and kick in.

With petty payoffs ($5 to $10) the contractor gets a clerk to stamp his plans "approved" within an hour.

Or you may employ an "expediter" who knows which employees to pay off so, if you have no stomach for bribery, he'll do it for you for a sliding fee of $150 to $200.

That's just the beginning.

You've wondered why men will spend $50,000 to get themselves elected to a $5,000 political job . . .

During construction, as many as a dozen "city inspectors" will show up to check on construction, plastering, plumbing, electrical work, boilers, fire protection. Each one expects a "fee." Most contractors, even if they buck the system for a while, conclude it's cheaper to pay.

In some cities contractors will tell you "police are the biggest pests on shakedowns." Hours after the first truck arrives on the scene, police are around dreaming up "violations." A typical New York deal required that the builder pay $80 each to six patrol cars in the precinct.

It's the old protection racket, in a uniform.

Then there are the union officials. You need 20 men in a hurry or your job will be held up. You pay the union business agent $50 cash and he'll get the men off another job.

HOW INCONSIDERATE TO MAKE ALL THAT NOISE

There are private handouts. The building superintendent wants $60 or the elevator operator makes your top-floor remodeling job most "inconvenient."

When your construction is completed you need a "certificate of occupancy." Back to City Hall with a payoff ranging from $100 to $7,000 for a large apartment, and you get your "C. of O."

Finally, contractors take kickbacks from subcontractors and everybody gets enmeshed in the corruption.

Metropolitan contractors figure, as a "rule-of-thumb," 5 per cent added to construction costs to cover "fees, permits, etc."

Admittedly, this indictment does not fit all communities, all public officials, all builders . . . but too many.

Americans pay no tax today which is as high as the "payola" doled out to parasites.

All the armies of the East could not breach the impregnable Great Wall of China. They got in by bribing the gate keepers.

The least we can do is to modernize, at once, our vague, antiquated building codes—spell out what is and is not legally permissible—so that our corrupt government of men may again become a government of laws.

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The Elastic Mind

By Paul Jones in the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*

"We are ahead of schedule," said the Bencher, "in at least one respect."

"That is good news."

"I am not so sure. What I am referring to is the development of the elastic mind. George Orwell in his book foretold that by 1984 we would all be capable of Doublethink. This means the ability to entertain beliefs that are mutually contradictory, without noticing the difference. We are now in the year 1961, and already we seem to have reached the 1984 quota of Doublethink. Thus, unless my arithmetic is at fault, we are 23 years ahead of ourselves."

"What proof do you have of this elasticized mind you're talking about?"

"Well, take Cuba. Would we lend the Castro government any money?"

"I hope not."

"Yet we lend—or give—money to Poland, a member of the Communist bloc, which then extends aid to its colleague in the Red movement, Castro's Cuba. You really need a flexible brain to accommodate both attitudes.

"Or ponder the proposal that the Administration should have a free hand in economic dealings with Soviet satellites. Apparently, Czechoslovakia might need money some day and we would not be in a position to let them have it, unless Congress takes an understanding view of the matter.

"At the same time, we are disturbed by the extent and efficiency of Communist infiltration in Latin America. We say we are going all-out to counter their propaganda and active subversion."

"You disagree with the plan?"

"By no means. I am all for it. But now, consider the known fact that the training center for Latin-American revolutionary operatives is in Prague, the capital of Czechoslovakia. For at least a decade, they have been turning out the hard-nosed cadres that give us so much trouble in the Western Hemisphere. What is the point of authorizing aid to the focal point of infection, and at the same time calling for more funds to buy local antiseptics?"

"In Washington, they say this is a very subtle approach. It may be that you are taking an old-fashioned view of modern diplomacy."

"If you mean that I have a mind that's too rigid to go two ways at the same time, perhaps you are right. I feel definitely behind the times."

"What you need is our new model Flexobrain, and if it's any comfort to you, I understand that by 1975 they expect to transplant brains without any difficulty."

"That will be interesting, but I may just decide to make my old brain do for a while longer."

"You will be at a serious disadvantage."

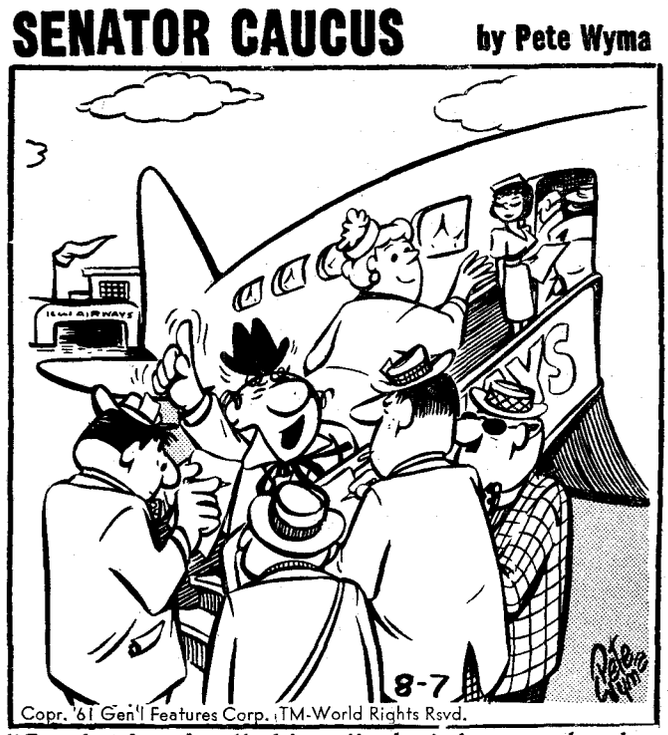
"I am used to that. Would a Flexobrain help me to understand our policy in Laos?"

"Undoubtedly. Nothing else could. Accept no substitute. When we said that we would stand firm in Laos, we meant every word of it. And when we didn't, we explained very clearly why we never meant to. A conference would be impossible, unless we had a verified cease-fire before we sat down to talk. But then an unverified one was acceptable, and presently we made it unmistakably plain that we didn't insist on any cease-fire at all. You find this confusing?"

"Yes. My old four-cylinder mind doesn't seem to be able to handle those hills. Too many curves."

"It is not geared to the dynamics of the modern world? Not swiftly adaptable to the winds of change that blow through the ghost towns of the New Frontier?"

"No. I am afraid not."



"Go ahead and call this a 'junket', boys — by the time we return from this global fact-finding mission, I expect my wife will have collected quite a load of *junk*!!"

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Public Power Yardstick?

From Economic Intelligence

In connection with the appointment of Joseph C. Swidler as member of the Federal Power Commission the New York *Times* (without tongue in cheek, apparently) reported him as favoring a dual system of private and government installation; this, he said, provided a kind of competition with each sector trying to outdo the other and provided a basis of measuring the performance of both sectors.

If this makes sense in electric power, what of other fields such as electric toasters, auto tires, beauty salons and even newspapers. Suppose the government were to launch a new New York daily newspaper, enjoying plenty of subsidies, direct and indirect and paying no or few taxes; would the *Times* continue to play up the yardstick argument?

Government power projects and the ensuing rate structures rarely, if ever, are valid yardsticks; this for a number of reasons: (1) Government projects pay either no or only nominal taxes; the investor-owned companies pay taxes of 20 to 25% of their revenues. (2) Government projects frequently receive a number of other direct or indirect subsidies from other divisions of the government such as surveying and planning, financing legal services, etc. (3) Climatic and market conditions faced by different projects may be quite dissimilar, thereby invalidating any direct rate comparisons. (4) In multi-purpose projects much of the investment may be allocated to other than electric power generation.

Numerous attempts have been made by experts to compare or contrast government and private power projects. The results were generally unpersuasive to one party or the other.

If the public or the politicians want government subsidized power they should say so bluntly and forthrightly; they should not sail under false colors of creating a yardstick or a basis for measuring performance. The policy of the Federal Trade Commission against false and misleading labelling should apply with equal vigor to the occupants of public office as to those in the private sector.

Handbook of Handouts

By Congressman H. R. Gross (R.-Iowa)

In a special message to the 1961 US Conference of Mayors in Washington, President Kennedy urged greater local activity to boost the economy, but his Secretary of Commerce then offered the mayors a long list of federal programs which would enable them to avoid doing any such thing.

Complete with check list, which each mayor could use to determine if he had tapped every drawer in the federal cash register, the mayors were given a publication entitled "A Handbook of Federal Aids to Communities," listing more than 100 programs of federal assistance to local areas. Some mayors called it "A Handbook of Handouts."

One observer at the conference commented: "Any mayor who calls in Uncle Sam to help out on this list of programs would shortly find himself with nothing left to do as mayor but snip ribbons at supermarket openings."

Creeping Socialism

"We can do everything possible to encourage federal intervention in the financing of medical costs on a bit-by-bit basis. And, we can work to direct such intervention so that if it isn't socialized medicine proper, at least it paves the way for socialized medicine."

—from a Socialist party pamphlet

Aid to Education

From the Fort Lauderdale News

"When you're talking to the people, keep their eyes focused on those little boys and girls . . . .

"Keep them thinking about those little boys and girls . . . ."

This advice was given to the nation's school teachers as they met at the National Education Association convention in Atlantic City.

The counsel came from Senator Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.) as he spoke before the NEA's legislative commission and urged the educators to become "citizen statesmen" in their communities to help arouse pressure to pass President Kennedy's controversial aid to education bills in the House.

Morse was suggesting that the teachers become active lobbyists for legislation that will give Big Government a stronger grip on educational matters which rightfully belong to the local and state level of government.

Unabashedly, he was instructing the teachers to engage in appeals to emotions of the parents and taxpayers to overcome the resistance of reason.

That's where the "little boys and girls" would come in handy for the cause which, basically, is tapping the taxpayer for $4.3 billion for teacher pay raises, new schools and for the operation and maintenance of schools.

The logical inference to be drawn from Morse's advice is the suggestion that teachers hint to the parents and taxpayers the future of America will suffer if the Kennedy bills are not approved, because the education of the "little boys and girls" will be impeded.

"In all candor," Morse admitted, "getting the principle of general Federal aid to education at the primary and secondary levels into the statute books was our first and over-riding goal.

"Once established in principle, the statute we feel can be modified over the years. I believe that the adoption of the Prouty amendment strengthened Senate acceptance of the bill . . . We gained allies through a course of conscionable compromise, and in doing so, we gave up no matter of principle."

There in stark nakedness is the image of things to come. Once the statute is on the books, it can be modified in detail over the years. As we all know, when Big Government modifies, it modifies in favor of and to the extension of Big Government.

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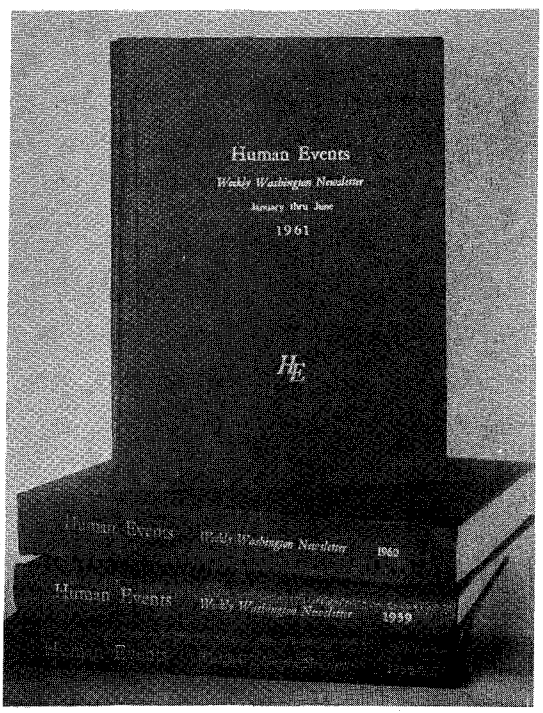

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Vol. XVIII, No. 32—Section IV HUMAN EVENTS August 11, 1961

A View of Communism From Rome and Paris

By Victor Riesel

NOTE: Vic Riesel has been in Europe talking to top political leaders, industrialists and union chiefs about the realities of Communist power today. Following is a collection of five of his dispatches from Paris and Rome.

Khrushchev Is In Trouble

PARIS—That gay bantam banterer N. S. Khrushchev is much glummer than you think when he is with others of the Soviet high command inside his Kremlin headquarters. He is in trouble. The Russian people know it. The American people don't. It's time they did.

The "Chairman" is in so much trouble that he has revived the Stalinist type firing squad for those he finds guilty of "sabotage." So bankrupt is the Soviet home front that Khrushchev is invoking the old Stalinist punishment, exile in Siberia for those who "refuse to work." Terms ranging from five to ten years exile in work camps are being handed out for a simple refusal to take certain jobs or even for attempting to find new work at higher pay.

Khrushchev's economy is not cracking—it has cracked. These were the words of a young Russian refugee engineer, one of the thousands who slip under the Iron Curtain and find their way to such European capitals as this tense town. *"Rockets, rockets, rockets,"* intoned the Russian, *"that's all we hear. Who needs them? To hell with the moon. Give me things for my table. After that you can play with the moon."*

Khrushchev is playing the "moon" out of strength to cover his industrial weakness. Want facts to bolster this charge? Our Central Intelligence Agency has them. The French SDEC, counterpart of the CIA, has them. Documents I've seen have not been made public. Why?

Picking from these diverse reports at random, it is absolutely accurate to report that Soviet railroads, surgery, anaesthesia, hospitals, airports, commercial aviation, precision tools, spare parts plants and the automobile industry, for example, belong back in the early thirties and mid-forties at the most—once you get out of the four or five showplace cities.

Since this is the summertime back home and we're a nation on wheels, let me tell you of the automobile industry of Chairman Khrushchev's Socialist world —the one he says will overtake us in a few years.

The Russians have about as much chance of ever buying a small family car as the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. has of becoming an honorary citizen of Mississippi. There are exactly 17 plants in the entire Soviet motor vehicle industry.

Of them, there are only 10 which produce trucks and passenger cars. One is a specialized small car plant supplying the USSR officialdom. Six factories turn out buses. If you've been to some of the big cities, you may get the impression there is a Russian auto industry—but that is because the ZIL plant in Moscow and the GAZ factory in Gorki are show places. They are the giants. But they are lonely giants because between them they turn out 77 per cent of all vehicles produced in all the Soviet Socialist Republics.

Giants or not, these plants and the other 15 turned out only 500,000 motor vehicles in 1960. These included, by the way, 385,000 trucks, leaving only 109,000 passenger cars. Compare this with our own production in 1960 of 7,820,000. Of this total 1,145,000 were trucks. Yet Khrushchev talks loudly of overtaking us.

Nor is the story different in the shoe industry, the furniture field, textiles, garments, hatwear, housing construction, household appliances, refrigerators, toilet facilities, and any other comfort you can name.

There is a fascinating British report here which reveals why Khrushchev's economy creaks and squeaks like a mail order pair of brogans. Aside from the Soviet's missile and rocket plants there are virtually no efficient precision instrument facilities. And without these you have no real production and can mount no real military offensive for any length of time.

This British report was turned in by members of a 42-man Gauge and Tool Makers Association delegation from London which toured Russia recently. They found working conditions in the Soviet machine tool industry "would not be tolerated by the unions or by the factory inspectorate in Britain." They found also that "safety precautions were non-existent and there were glaring inefficiencies in Russian plants . . . the quality of machine tools was rough and ready . . . maintenance was poor . . . and the general state of the factories was shocking . . . the Russians obviously exaggerate production figures . . . in one case the maximum output would be about a quarter of the figure claimed."

This man Khrushchev is bluffing us. But obviously he's not bluffing his own people. The Russian refugee with whom I spoke said in the name of the millions he left behind:

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"To hell with the rockets. Steel mills and rockets are no doubt good, but what my people want is a pair of good shoes, a new suit and a better dinner."

Khrushchev is in trouble at home. Why do we let him bluff us abroad?

French Reds Ready To Move

PARIS—I have just attempted to get into the granite-faced, castle-like national headquarters of the *Comite Central, Parti Communiste Francais.* I was as welcome as a bulk shipment of Barry Goldwater's book. The big front glass door was locked. Wedged behind it was an iron grill work. Behind this was a hulking guard. I wanted to talk to either Jacques Duclos or Maurice Thorez, strong men of the most powerful Khrushchev political organization outside the Soviet world.

These men are almost unknown to the newer generations of what is left of our non-Communist civilization—yet if they should take power in France, Soviet forces would automatically move behind Western lines and we, the people of the U.S., would soon be standing alone.

That is why President Kennedy, when he was here, wanted to know, in effect, what was happening behind the stone walls of the *Comite Central* and whether the French Party had a chance to sieze power after De Gaulle.

No one really knows. True, the French have their way of showing their contempt for the *Parti Communiste.* Its address, for example, now is 44 *Place Kossuth.* Five years ago this same square was called *Place Chateaudun.* Then the Soviet tanks splattered children and their folks against the buildings and streets of Budapest. This so angered the Parisian City Council, it changed the name of *Place Chateaudun* to *Place Kossuth* in honor of the great Hungarian patriot.

In Paris the street signs are little blue plaques with white lettering hung on the corner of buildings. Thus, the name of the old Hungarian liberator Kossuth—the symbol of Hungarian freedom—can be seen in two places on the Communist headquarters. Furthermore all Communist mail has the Place Kossuth return address. Thus always there is an enforced reminder of the freedom the Communists crushed in Hungary.

It is the French touch—the mocking of a Communist Party which approved the slaughter not too many hours distant by plane on this small continent.

But not enough Frenchmen do mock the Communists. Today, the *Comite Central* still gets 4,000,000 votes for its candidates—out of a total of 30,000,000 cast.

Today the Party still controls the powerful General Confederation of Labor (CGT) which has almost a million dues-payers. This, in a country where unionists rarely sign up or pay their dues for a full year. The CGT, which takes its orders from the Comite Central, controls unions in the big auto, metal working, electronics, locomotive and transport industries. True, against De Gaulle it has been impotent. But against any other French political leader it could call out its labor cadres and paralyze France with a political strike.

There is no doubt that the *Comite Central* would coordinate such action with the movement of its parimilitary undercover organization. No one really knows how strong this is or where its arms are cached. But few over at the Ministry of the Interior doubt that this cadre exists. The estimate has it that a network of 4,000 trusted militarily trained men make up the officer corps of this underground operation. These men reportedly have a network of 50,000 Communist cells taking directives.

No one can give you a detailed reading on the Party apparatus. But insiders judge its size by the money it spends.

There are millions of francs available to the Party—passed on directly and regularly by the Soviet Union through deposits made in a big commercial bank operating in the heart of Paris as a respectable front.

There is no pretense about taking this Moscow gold. If, between money shipments, the Party should need some ready cash, it can draw on its various businesses, such as Polish hams, furs, and the bullying and threatening of businessmen. Nothing is too low for the proletarian Duclos and Thorez Party.

Thus it has funds for a powerful, subsidized press, the daily *L'Humanite.* So much money has it that when the students wrecked its presses, after it approved the slaughter of Hungarian rebels, the Party was able to buy the latest printing equipment for millions of dollars to replace the old machinery. It provoked some of the violence against itself by ordering its people to pour concentrated acid down on the anti-communist demonstrators back there in '56.

Thus, the Party always is ready for direct action. But today it is not the only underground military force. There is a strong right of center underground. This is the OAS—the *Organisation Armee Secret* (The Secret Army Organization). It, too, is ready to move and counteract terror with terror, violence with violence, street action with street action—if the *Comite Central* tries to take power someday. But there can always be Soviet reinforcement.

Khrushchev will not move slowly if De Gaulle goes. Without France and its vast secret NATO military complexes in safe hands, our allies will topple like bowling pins in a full strike.

That's why that grim building on the *Place Kossuth* intrigued me so much.

The Soviet Four Flush

PARIS—After days of poring over confidential reports out of Moscow, there is only one conclusion. The Russians have developed a brand of poker as sensational as Russian roulette. They play this international poker with steel nerves. They always stand pat on a four flush, always bluff and apparently always win. They're desperate inside but play every outside hand of strength they just don't have. And it's time to call a few hands—and then there'll be peace.

There have, for example, been a series of strikes—because so many skilled workers are so ill-housed, ill-fed, ill-clothed and fatigued from overwork, they just don't worry about the new firing squad laws, or the "anti-social element" law. Under this statute, Communist Party officials call a block (street or neighborhood) meeting, charge the dissident or striker with being socially undesirable and exile him to Siberia

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or to a distance of not less than 60 miles from his home. Nonetheless, there have been big strikes at Siberian hydro-electric plants, longshoremen stoppages on the Odessa docks, constant slowdowns in coal and uranium mines, circulation of protests in East German steel mills and truly herculean sabotage in Hungarian plants and collective farms.

Many shortages and State pressure for long hours and speed-up forced the Soviet high command not too long ago to promise Russian workers a shift from a six to a five-day week and a seven-hour day and minimum wage of about $10 a week. At the official rate, this could come to $25 a week.

Now mark this, the promise of pie in the sky came from such top Khrushchev aides as Deputy A. P. Volkov, chairman of the State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers for Labor and Wages, and V. V. Grishin, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU). Behind these promises were the official decisions of the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

This means that chairman of the board N. S. Khrushchev himself is disturbed by the unrest and the possibility of new strikes such as shook East Berlin and Posnan some years ago. Reports to the intelligence services of most western nations indicate that that he has beefed up his secret police. This police force is not yet the GPU of old Stalin, but its files on dissenters are being beefed up along with it.

The purges are coming, make no mistake about that. Why? Because Soviet industry does not move nearly as swiftly as Mr. Khrushchev's tongue or unsheathed shoes.

Pick any industry except the space ship business—be it chemicals or milk, including goats. By our standards they're 25 years behind the times. Look at the railroads. They are the guts of the Soviet economy, because virtually everything inside Russia moves on trains.

There's a report on this Czarist-vintage transport system in our government files, just as there is over at the SDEC (the French CIA).

Pity, it is, that no one bothers to tell our people about the creaky Russian transport system which would fall apart during the strain of a war, even a brush-fire war. And all the time our folks think the Soviets are nine feet tall. This report reveals that we have 220,000 miles of rails to the Soviet's 75,000—and they have twice the distance to cover. Furthermore, the red railroads are predominantly single track with virtually no mechanization except around the big cities. We have four track systems for thousands of miles—and at one point in Pennsylvania there are at least 100 tracks for switching and recoupling purposes. And yet no one has ever seen a push button, automated freight yard inside Russia.

Though practically everything the Russians need to transport moves on rails, the report I have just read states that the Kremlin does not seem to have even a single steel box car. How is Khrushchev going to overtake us in this field—with one of those hand rail gadgets Mack Sennett loved to use in the old two reelers?

Here then you have the pattern for the high button shoes condition of the Soviet economy. It takes 3,500,000 *men and women to run the USSR's* 35 *regional rail systems by hand. The experts say that Russia's rail system, which is one-third the size of ours, requires ten times as many employes per route mile than ours does.*

So the Russians just don't permit anybody to quit. The officialdom, therefore, keeps the Ministry of Railroad Transport as a quasi-military system. All railroad workers are in uniform—military type—and not just our own sort of conductor's outfit. Those in the lower depths—ranks, I suppose I should say—must salute their superiors.

Now multiply the railroad story by fifty other industries. Add to this the fact that there just is no automation except in showplaces. You get a picture of a Potemkin economy—all false front, like a movie set. Millions of workers are tied to their jobs at subsistence wages—and sometimes not even that. That's why there's unrest, strikes, slowdowns. That's why N. S. Khrushchev is using the old hard sell technique to bluff us—we the people who invented Madison Ave.

We don't have to fight him. Let's just call his bluff once. Then he'd have to show his four flush. Russians don't go away mad. They are realists. They'd stop bluffing. Then we could really talk about everlasting peace.

Red Apparatus in Italy

ROME—For years the Communists have sung "The peoples' flag is deepest red, it shrouded oft our martyred dead." The Party not only sings, it has an apparatus for producing martyred dead—or rock and roll and free wine. There is, for example, a document and eye witnesses to prove that the Communists, whose Party here is the biggest in the free world, used death-producing strategy last year.

This document was one of the orders which dispatched rioters into the street and instructed them to use formations and tactics which would force the police to shoot into a rampaging crowd. A year later this same party section was distributing memos on how to rope off a town square for a rock and roll party to recruit young members.

By exploiting the rocking and the rioting and other techniques of massive saturation from the "boot" to the Alps, the Communists and their allies have rolled up over eleven million votes—39 per cent of the total. With an extra push, they might capture Italy in some not too far off election.

Our friends, the leaders of Italy, and our sage embassy people fight back—but the odds are often heavy against us. How do you fight a Soviet apparatus which maintains 1,500 Communist offices—each with a phone and small staff—in the industrial city of Milan alone?

Now multiply these by hundreds more in Rome, Naples, Turin and a thousand small towns. The Party never sleeps. It has, for example, a 24-hour-a-day service at the Milan railroad station. To this depot come thousands of job seekers, each with their little bundle or cardboard satchel. They ride in from the South, tired, lonely, frightened. They need friends. The station is huge, the city vast, to those coming from the small towns and farms. Some, until a few years ago, lived in caves down in Matera.

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Whenever the weary strangers arrive, the party agents are there. Do you need a place to sleep? Are you hungry? Do you want to join a club and meet people from Calabria or your old home town? We'll help you, say the Party people, and we'll try to find work for you.

All this is just a walk-on vignette in the vast Communist drama played in Italy each day. It takes money to produce this—millions of dollars, in fact. The Party gets its money. It need not stint. Just last month, for example, the Communist Central Committee met here. It was worried by a dropping away of its older members. It decided to push harder for the younger people. Said party chief Palmieri Togliatti:

"The Italian Communist Party must invite these young people to acquire knowledge of the history of class relations, destroying the fairy tales of neo-capitalism and democracy."

Togliatti told his comrades he was worried by the impact of United States "ideological influence" on certain "sections of our youth."

His get-the-youth program showed no concern over financing. Why should it?

Here the Party is big business. It runs sales organizations catering to Iron Curtain countries. Invoices are hiked so the Communist suppliers can make a huge profit. The difference is made up by the Russians, of course.

In addition, the Communist Party owns small factories. They are run on a straight capitalist basis. Customers are easily found among the bigger firms who want to do business with the Soviets.

The Party also runs huge—and small ones, too—cooperative ventures. They are not supposed to make a profit. But prices are raised so the Party can make a capitalist lire. These stores serve a dual purpose: They become the supply depots for industrial war. If there is a long strike by a Communist union, the cooperatives can help maintain the strikers with food while the noncommunist unions suffer. If the Party wants to mobilize its people for street action it need only pull new cars and motorcycles and scooters from the coops' inventories.

And at all times there is Moscow money in the USSR diplomatic pouches. Against such tactics and such finances our friends and diplomats fight. But we are bound by a sense of morality and decency. And that's like trying to strike out Mickey Mantle with a basketball.

Government By Default

ROME—Italy is enjoying a gold rush. It has over three billion dollars in its own Fort Knox. Italy has so many American companies investing here, it has become a haven for U.S. efficiency experts, management training experts, time and motion study experts.

In fact Italy has reached the greatest rate of increase in its income and gross national product in the world. Italy as a nation is getting rich—*yet the Communist Party is getting bigger bit by bit. Furthermore its strength is in the high income areas. It's obviously not poverty but propaganda and organization that makes a successful party.*

The Italian government machinery has become too big for the government itself. It is strangling itself and its people in red tape. This angers the citizenry and creates a massive protest vote—the Communist-left wing Socialist vote. The red tape is just one of the hundreds of irritations. But it's typical.

There are in this lovely land many firms which specialize in de-snafu-ing business. Their sole speciality is unraveling red tape. These are private businesses. Without them many government bureaus and the citizenry could never get together.

There are at least eighty, perhaps a hundred, social security, pension and other government agencies here. There is no single deduction for Social Security as in our country. The rate differs. Steelworkers have one rate; sailors another—so the agencies multiply.

Suppose that a worker doesn't get his check or must make contact with the proper government agency for some reason.

Well, he just doesn't send a letter or go up to the window and complain or demand action. He goes to the private firm which specializes in de-snafu-ing that particular government agency. Otherwise he would get nowhere. The government bureau just wouldn't bother with him, or it would get him so snarled in red tape it literally would take several years to settle the matter.

But the private citizen doesn't pay the de-snafu-ing corporation. The government pays his fee.

In other words, the government realizes that many of its bureaus are so choked with red tape, it needs the help of private service firms to unravel it. Government is so big that governing appears to have become too big for the government itself.

And this is just one of a thousand instances and frustrations the Communists exploit.

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Outrageous--My Word!

By Fred Perkins

Mrs. Kennedy and Princess Radziwill

AMERICANS, steel yourselves! Patriots, be of stout heart! We are under attack from the British, using one of the deadliest weapons in their arsenal, sarcasm!

Can we withstand it? Yes, for the spirit of Concord and Valley Forge and Yorktown, the spirit that wrote into the US Constitution "no title of nobility shall be granted by the United States"—that spirit (we trust) still lives.

How unfeeling it was of John Gordon, editor of the London *Sunday Express*, to write an acrid postscript on the recent visit to the British capital of our President and Mrs. Kennedy!

The Kennedys had been making a grand slam at certain European points, and dropped by London for two main purposes: (a) to attend the christening of the daughter of the Prince and Princess Radziwill, the Princess Radziwill being a sister of Mrs. Kennedy, and the President acting as godfather at the ceremony; and (b) to attend a dinner at Buckingham Palace given by Queen Elizabeth II, who invited also the Prince and Princess Radziwill.

The unfeeling Mr. Gordon, intrigued by the guest list as appearing in the royal announcement, dug from certain informed sources in the palace the fact that the Prince and Princess Radziwill were thus royally referred to as a matter of courtesy only. In fact, Mr. Gordon brutally reported that he had found out that the Prince Radziwill is only a "courtesy" prince. (In the United States the word "phony" is sometimes used to convey the same meaning.) The Gordon updigging, of course, plays hob with the title of nobility that has been attached by us commoners to the sister of our First Lady.

It seems that the Prince Radziwill is now a London businessman (horrors, in trade!). His father was a Pole of wealth and aristocratic connections. Mr. Gordon wrote that the son "as a member of an old Polish family, once held the courtesy title of prince. But in 1951 he became a naturalized British subject. As such he cannot hold a foreign title without a royal license, which has not been granted him."

The American Associated Press quotes a Buckingham Palace spokesman as explaining that the official listing as dinner guests of the Prince and Princess Radziwill "was merely a matter of form. It was a matter of courtesy at that time and under those circumstances to call them what they normally called themselves."

But Mr. Gordon, the unfeeling editor, wrote, "My guess would be that the palace tactfully accepted the idea that the Kennedys—like so many democratic Americans—are thrilled to have a princess in the family and decided to let them enjoy the thrill."

Have care, Mr. Gordon! Red-blooded Americans will brook just so much—even about blue-bloods. We've gone to war on not much more than this. Perhaps it is well for you, Mr. Gordon, that our bellicose attentions are elsewhere engaged at the moment.

Administration Intimidation

The power of the Administration to intimidate Big Business continually crops up in news stories.

An example is a Scripps-Howard story of July 8, 1961, about Richard Nixon's entry into the gubernatorial race against Democratic Governor Edmund G. (Pat) Brown.

Part of the story follows:

"A California business man recently provided a new reason for thinking Mr. Nixon will not enter the race for Governor against Governor Edmund G. Brown.

"He said some Southern California defense industry heads, who normally would be among Mr. Nixon's strongest supporters, have decided it would be risky to elect him Governor. Southern California prosperity, they argue, depends on the number of contracts that can be obtained from the administration in Washington. They can't see the Kennedy administration going out of its way to make a Republican Governor of California—especially Mr. Nixon—look good in this respect."

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Expense Accounts

THE MADDEST anti-JFK bloc in the USA is the entertainment industry—90 per cent of whose population was hysterically pro-JFK during the election. To be pro-Nixon in a big-spending Broadway restaurant last fall was to invite knockout drops in the second martini. Entertainment people listened to the Kennedy thunder against lavish expense accounts, but smiled cynically—taking for granted it was the usual hokum to fool the yokels out in Yakima. Some still think that, but they are fearful that the President has a bear by the tail.

Entertainment entrepreneurs screamed bloody murder when they saw the tentative government proposals to set deductibility limits on luncheons at $4 to $7 and completely to abolish deductibility for everything described as "entertainment."

Several deluxe restaurant and night club operators have told Congressmen that "expense account" spending composes 70 per cent of their business.

ROONEY

The New York legitimate theatres, already on a long-term decline, will suffer a mortal blow—say its spokesmen. Miami Beach, which went overwhelmingly for JFK, reports that expense-account worries have already resulted in the tentative cancellation of several big future-date conventions. About half—the big-profit half—of the hotel industry's $3.5 billion gross sales comes from conventions. These would become dull and tame affairs with only a fraction of the attendance if the cost of bringing wives and the extra-curricular high-jinks were disallowed.

New York City Congressman John J. Rooney, who is leading the fight for the entertainment industry, points out that the "boozefund" (Rooney's phrase) of the State and Defense Departments amounts to nearly two million dollars. Rooney says the President gets $50,000 for "entertainment—much of it for 'booze.'"

Says the entertainment industry: If it's necessary for Uncle Sam to spend so much on entertainment, what's wrong with business doing the same thing, especially when they are making sales and helping business?

The entertainment people believe the White House would breathe a sigh of relief if Congressmen would yield to pressures from industries other than entertainment and forget the whole expense-account business. The alibi is being offered to Congress: present regulations, if enforced, would disallow deductibility except when a bona fide business purpose is served by the expense item.

Once the proposal is dead, then JFK aides can tell the yokels out in Yakima that the President tried and tried, but he was frustrated by wicked lobbyists influencing weak Congressmen.

On 'The Twilight Struggle'

The Chicago *Tribune* is truly what its masthead says, "The World's Greatest Newspaper." Among other things, its editorial columns rate first in the USA. As an example of penetrating analysis, consider the following, the last half of a thoughtful Chicago *Tribune* editorial entitled, "The Twilight Struggle":

> The administration seeks to persuade the people that it is just as imperative to fight Khrushchev with half a billion for combating stream pollution and half a dozen billions to provide public housing for families whose incomes exceed $8,000 a year as it is to station men and arms to meet the shock of coming attack.
>
> We submit that this outlook makes no sense. If the emergency is real, it requires Spartan measures by the politicians as well as by the people. Yet the politicians proceed as if the money barrel has no bottom and the durability of the taxpayer no limit and as if the welfare state can exist while the garrison is facing siege.
>
> So all this calls into some question both Mr. Kennedy's sincerity and Khrushchev's intentions. We know this much about each of them: It is Mr. Kennedy's habit to react to everything in terms of urgency. And it is Khrushchev's studious design to do everything possible to keep America off balance and to disorganize and demoralize it until it is ripe for conquest or psychologically prepared for surrender.
>
> The Kennedy administration's contribution to disorganization is not inconsiderable. When everything is of equal importance—defense and farm subsidies and free medical care and the peace corps and shooting a man to the moon—then it is hardly surprising that the impression develops that nothing is of too great importance.
>
> And Khrushchev can promote the process of disorganization and frantic scurrying in every direction by merely turning on the propaganda. He can easily turn it off. It must be remembered that his first threat to alter the status of Berlin was made in November, 1958, 32 months ago.
>
> Mr. Kennedy, in his inaugural address last January, summoned the American people to "a long twilight struggle, year in and year out," which would not be finished in 100 days, 1,000 days, in the life of his administration, "nor even perhaps in our lifetime on this planet." This, we think, placed the contest in truer perspective than it stands now, amid the beating of the administration's distracting tocsins.
>
> If it is such a struggle we face, let us have more light and less twilight from the New Frontier mentality. Let us put things in order, husband our resources and our strength, and remain calm. Let us subordinate the extraneous and unnecessary things so that we may save to pay the costs of this protracted test. Let us stop being deluded by the gospel that the way to strengthen the economy upon which our defense rests is to sap the same economy continually. And let us, as responsible citizens, cease responding with a conditioned reflex every time someone in Washington or Moscow chooses to ring the panic bell.

We must allow business to expand and our capitalistic system to flourish without burdening the people under these social welfare programs that benefit only a few and limit the freedom of all.

—Congressman Richard L. Roudebush (R.-Ind.)

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Ernest Hemingway and Whittaker Chambers

By Westbrook Pegler

ERNEST HEMINGWAY and Whittaker Chambers died about the same time. Hysterical acclaim wafted Hemingway to his reward although his most servile devotee would have had a hard time proving that he ever showed loyal devotion to any cause. The public farewell to Chambers consisted almost entirely of canned obituaries and reticent editorials.

Like Hemingway, Chambers "wrote a book." It is a testament called *Witness*, as good as anything of Hemingway's from the "literary" standpoint, and excruciatingly honest and self-accusing. It is a neglected national moral treasure.

But the Associated Press story of Chambers' death contained inflections so hostile that the Orlando (Fla.) *Sentinel-Star* published an editorial dissent by Ormund Powers, the chief editorial writer. It was a rebuke to the AP.

Wilson C. McGee, the editorial director, sent it to Frank J. Starzel, the AP's general manager, with a covering letter in further protest. This is not a unique objection to the AP's editorial coloration in controversies of the left and the right in the news.

The editorial said in part:

"The staid, powerful Associated Press handled the news of Whittaker Chambers' death in a peculiar way. Chambers, you may remember, was a $30,000 a year senior editor of *Time* who, in 1948, put the finger on Alger Hiss, the State Department spy, and lost his job, his reputation and his health. The only reason we can think of is patriotism. He made a clean breast of everything; he wanted to atone for his mistake by warning the US of its danger.

"The AP's handling tends to indict him for being loyal to the US. The AP calls him a 'turncoat Communist.' Turncoat is a despised appellation and the inference is that anyone who turns from communism should be despised. The AP says Chambers 'tattled.' Telling the truth is honorable but, from childhood, we are taught that tattling is unworthy. The AP says Chambers 'recited' to a 'Congressional spy-hunting committee.' Here the inference is that he merely repeated a cooked-up story and that spy-hunting is not a serious matter.

"Whereas the AP calls Hiss 'brilliant,' it kisses off Chambers as being 'pudgy, short and fat' and says he 'lived with a woman outside of marriage.' This was before he married a woman to whom he was devoted for 30 years until his death.

"We are living in peculiar times, gentlemen of the Associated Press, when patriots are maligned."

In his great testament of 799 pages, a book incomparably more precious than anything that Hemingway ever wrote—and Shirer, too, and Gunther and all that ilk who enjoyed ballyhoo and the financial rewards of the book industry—Chambers left the people of the United States a spiritual message to make the angels sorrow. In the entire product of the golden age of the American hack there is no such beauty as the thread of honor, conscience and nobility which meanders through *Witness*. From the message to his children at the start to the tribute of love to his faithful partner in tragedy at the close it is a spiritual theme.

Mrs. Chambers had suffered all his agonies from the sneering innuendos and the lawyers' harassments to the night alarms of terror on their farm which were, altogether, a joint affair of the Roosevelt-Truman political cabal. Truman even invented his own scurrility to excuse his party's guilt and thereby won re-election in 1948. *That scurrility was the term "red herring." It will taint his honor forever.*

WHEN, BELATEDLY, word came that Chambers had died of a heart seizure, further news leaked out that his wife had been unconscious for days afterward. She seemed to be dying. Unfortunately, this great soul could not leave to join him just yet.

"One of the tenderest Greek fables tells how the gods decided to go down to the earth as beggars to try the charity of men," Chambers wrote at the close of *Witness*.

"Hermes, clad in rags, knocked at many prosperous doors and was driven from each."

Toward night, Hermes came to a mere hut where two old people, Philemon and Baucis, took him in because his need touched them. They shared their meal with him and gave him room to sleep on the floor before the fire, although robbers, of course, always were abroad.

In the morning, Hermes asked their most secret wish and they said they wished most that they might die together as they had lived, for neither could endure a life that would be unendurable.

"The god, now gleaming through his rags, raised his staff—the caduceus with the twined snakes, interlacing good and evil," Chambers wrote. "Where Philemon and Baucis had stood, two trees rustled up whose branches met and touched when the wind blew.

"In a world grown older and colder, my wife and I have no dearer wish for ourselves when our time shall have come—"

Talking about the lending agencies to be set up by JFK to pass out the foreign aid billions, Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia said:

"These lending agencies are like snakes. You cannot measure them accurately until they are dead."

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New de Seversky Book

• Atomic war does not have to be apocalyptic destruction.

• There is and will be a defense against a nuclear attack. And there will be a victor, and a vanquished, for superior ideology is bound to triumph.

• In spite of recent spectacular achievements by the Soviets, America is still the greatest industrial power on earth, and if it utilizes its human and physical resources wisely and in time, war can be prevented; if war is thrust upon us, we can win it without being ourselves destroyed.

DE SEVERSKY

These are the themes of Major Alexander P. de Seversky's warning about the peril to the nation in his new book, *America: Too Young to Die!* (McGraw-Hill, $4.95). The predictions of Major de Seversky, one of our greatest authorities on military tactics and aerial strategy, have proven true countless times before, and in this shocking analysis of our position today, he calls for a vast reorganization of America's defenses—if we are to avoid war, destruction, and defeat by the Soviets—as early as 1962.

Major de Seversky lists in detail the fallacies, the blunders, and the bureaucratic lethargy that he believes are responsible for carrying a complacent America to the verge of bankruptcy—intellectually, financially, and militarily. And while he gives credit where credit is due, he shows how this country, through misuse of superior human and material resources, has defaulted to the Soviets.

Point by point, he describes America's frightening losses of initiative and prestige, and power in the past fifteen years. He insists that the American people themselves must take back the reins of government in order to survive as free men. We have been hoodwinked, lied to, and made fools of by some of our political and military leaders for so long that we are a second-rate nation whose defense is still dominated by minds mired in the trenches of the Argonne Forest, according to Major de Seversky. And from today on, aerospace will be the supreme expression of military power—a fact he argues persuasively and with authority. *America: Too Young to Die!* is a pathway to survival, a call to halt our descent to mediocrity.

In his final chapter, he offers a specific program for avoiding the war he sees as inevitable unless we act now. Continued existence under the threat of destruction will eventually become unbearable, when we know that every minute, a multimegaton hydrogen bomb is aimed at every population center and target in the nation. Along with his recommended sweeping changes in our national defense, he tells where and how every individual citizen can help to make America an impregnable bastion of freedom and, in the process, help himself, his family, and the whole free world.

Feeding the Biting Hand

The following question and answer appeared in *Parade* magazine of July 23, 1961:

Q. When Louis Armstrong . . . and other celebrities entertain overseas on behalf of our government, who pays them and how much?

A. *They are paid by the US Information Agency of our Federal government . . . . Armstrong [recently received]* $2,000 *a week . . . while working for the United States abroad.*

This evidence of Uncle Sam's generosity toward Armstrong certainly wasn't mutual on September 17, 1957, when, at Grand Forks, North Dakota, the entertainer said:

"The government can go to hell."

Congressman Jonas' Taped Interview—$7

Charles R. Jonas, fifth term Republican from the tenth district of North Carolina, is the guest on this week's Congressional Interview. Mr. Jonas, the only Republican Congressman from his state, faces a particularly difficult contest for re-election in 1962, his district having been reshaped by the Democratic controlled state legislature. Mr. Jonas discusses public debt and deficit financing and documents the alarming rate at which the federal government is plunging deeper into debt.

JONAS

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